The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

465

Volume VIII. SATURDAY, July 11, 1795. Number 4[illegible]

Isaac Gregg,

At his store the corner of Second and Market Streets,

HAS just received a very handsome & extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. which he offers for sale on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1795.

French Store,

THE subscribers have just now opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, JEWELS, GROCERIES, fine HATS and common ditto, Ladies and Gentlemen's SHOES, Young Ladies and Boys ditto, of the most elegant fashion, best Spanish SEGARS, American ditto, chewing TOBACCO, Rappee SNUFF, &c. &c. which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

CHARPENTIER & OLIVE,
in Second-street.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1795.

Jeremiah Barker,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable for Spring and Fall, which he will sell low for cash, or short credit.

He requests all those indebted to him to come and settle off their old accounts.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1795.

William Christy,

HAS just received a great variety of NEW GOODS, which he will sell cheap for cash or such produce as may suit his mode of dealing.

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1795.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Washington.

ROBERT Andrew, middle fork of Tenmile; Jesse Bennet, Esq. at Bently's furm; Jas. Byland, near Canon's town; William Bell, care of Mr. Acheson; Mrs. Rebecca Bell, Samuel Bullman, United States, service; Messrs. John Anderson and Nicholas Little, John Blyth, care of Andrew Boggs, waters of Pigeon creek; Samuel Baxter, near Devore's ferry; Ebenezer Brooks, James Campbell, care of John M'Farland; Nathaniel Coleman, Tenmile; Matthew Clark, care of Alexander M'Clain, Redstone settlement; Levi Dungan, Washington county; Philemon Davis, near Patterson's mill; Mrs. Ellice Crawford, Josiah Canon, Thomas Canon, care of John Smiley, Esq. Fayette; Elverton Caldwell, Dunkard creek; John Haslet, Chartiers; Rev. Mathew Henderson, John Hunter, Washington; John Gray, William Henry Harrison, aid to General Morgan; John Hemphill, care of D. Moody; Joseph Harrison, Washington; Alexander Gaston, Cross creek; Jacob Knappy, Beason town; Lenas Kimberly, Wm. Kerr, Nathaniel Kid, Dunkard creek; Miss Nicy Kuntts, Dunkard creek; Abraham Latmore, care of Henry Westbay, Canonsburgh; Edindon Muckelroy, Muddy creek; John Lorin, John Marque, Racoon creek; Alexander May, care of James Ross; Andrew M'Clure, care of the Rev. M. Henderson; Willidm Lovering, Rev. John M'Millan, Alexander M'Cullogh, Hanover township; Mrs Hannah Long, care of the Rev. M. Hendetson; Angus M'Koy, near Montgomery's Mill; John M'Cartney, near Jackman's mill; William Morrow, care of William Jackman, Redstone; William Miller, care of William M'Camont; Thomas M'Kinly, Morgan town; Robert M'Clure, care of Rev. M. Henderson; James Marshall, S. M'Bride, Miller's run; William M'Nutt, Parson's mill; Abraham Lettimore; Samuel M'Kinney, care of Robert Miller; William M'Cullogh, care of Samuel Jones; John Miller, John M'Cain, Strabane township; George Millegan, Benjamin Peres, Mouth of Buffaloe; Nathan Page, mouth of Buffaloe; John Pullock, Washington county; Daniel Pogue, Daniel and James Prine, Captain William Preston, William Stone, care of Doctor Wheeler; James Simpson, big Chartiers; Messr. William and Thomas Spears, Messrs. Donald and Donald and William M'Koy, William Rhodes, [illegible]mile; Amos Strickland, care of A. Stewart; Widow Sally Riddle, John Savary, near Greensburgh; William Slone, care of Doctor Wheeler; [illegible] Sprenkle, care of Jacob Bowman; James [illegible], near Well's mill; Daniel Spears, near [illegible]burgh; Jehu Shurer, care of Sam. Deal; [illegible]ser, Dunkard creek; Robert Scarlet [illegible] Nixon, Pike run; [illegible]s Esther Smith, [illegible] Thistle, William Thorn, Dudley Woodward, Samuel Wilson, Col. David Williamson, [illegible] Valentine, Thomas White, Racoon; [illegible] Wilson, Alexander Wright, Racoon [illegible]; Abraham Wynckoop, Mooreland [illegible]ship.

Was found, concealed

under the floor of an old house, near Mr. Marie's on Saturday last, the 27th inst. supposed to be stolen, a parcel of SHAWLS and Mens' SHOES. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have them again.

WILLIAM WYLIE.

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1795.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *away from the subscriber on Friday evening, the 26th June last, a dark bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a remarkable white spot on each side of his neck, he is a stout well made Horse. Whoever takes up said Horse and brings him to me shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.*

CHARLES CRAIG.

Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh, July 1, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *from the subscriber living opposite the mouth of Turtle creek, on the west side of the Monongahela river, about two weeks ago, a bright bay gelding, about ten years old, 14 hands and an half high, some white in his face, and two white feet, and a bay mare 13 hands and a half high, 6 years old, black mane and tail, and a small star. Whoever secures the above Horses that the owner gets them again, shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for either and reasonable charges paid by*

GEORGE THOMPSON

June 26, 1795.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS *an advertisement has appeared in the Pittsburgh Gazette of June 20th, signed by Catharine Rohrer and Henry Wise, as administrators of the estate of Frederick Rohrer, jun. deceased, I hereby give notice that I never was consulted about said advertisement, and my name was made use of without my knowledge, and shall prosecute any person that may in future take such liberty. I can assure the public, that the deceased Frederick Rohrer has neither bonds, notes or book accounts, but gave them all up to his father, for whom he was transacting business, some time before his death, therefore the administrators have nothing to do with it.*

HENRY WISE.

Greensburgh, June 25, 1795.

Whereas a certain Alexander

Cowan, of Washington, state of Pennsylvania, has obtained a note of hand of the subscriber for £. 26 12 6, payable the first of April or May last, of which £. 12 10 is already paid. I do hereby caution all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay the remainder until said Cowan fulfils his contract with me.

ANDREW M'CLURE.

June 24, 1795.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *from the subscriber living at the mouth of Beck's run, on the Monongahela, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, the following COLTS, one bay filly two years old last spring, branded on the near shoulder C. S. docked, and a switch tail—a black stallion colt, with a blaze in his face, a glass eye, two hind feet white, neither docked nor branded. Whoever takes up and secures said Colts so that the owner may get them, or delivers them to Mr. Jacob Bausman or John Metzgar, Esq. shall have the above reward, or 20s. if brought home.*

CHARLES SMITH.

June 30, 1795.

FOR SALE,
On reasonable terms for Cash, Whiskey, or Flour, a good Plantation

WAGGON.

For further particulars apply to JONATHAN PLUMER, Blacksmith, Pittsburgh.

June 27, 1795.

Whereas my wife Dianah has

left my bed and board, I forwarn all persons from trusting her on my acconnt as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

JOHN PARSLEY.

Bedford county, Turkey foot township, June 30, 1795.

Frequently broke into my

inclosures the last week of May last past, a small brown Mare, very old, no brand, much marked with the pack-saddle, appears to have had the fistula. The owner is desir- to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH TORRENCE.

Fayette county, June 18, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *away from the subscriber, living in Washington county, Cross creek township, near Cross creek meeting house, on the 4th of last May, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, had a bell on, has a star in his forehead, a scar on his near hind quarter near the flank, some sadale marks, a short switch tail, shoa all round, and is old; also a bright sorrel Mare, three years old this spring, about 14 hands high, and very well made, has three white feet, a small star in her forehead, and a long swith tail, they are both natural trotters. Any person securing said creatures so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.*

JONATHAN SMITH.

June 30, 1795.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly, entitled, an act relative to Donation Lands, passed the 17th of April last, it is enacted and declared, that the term allowed for making applications for land under the said act, shall continue until the expiration of one year from and after the passing said act, for persons entitled and residing within the United States. To such persons as may be beyond sea, or out of the United States, at the time of passing said act, the term of two years is allowed to make application for their respective rights and titles: and to all such persons who, at the time of passing said act, shall be officers or soldiers in the army of the United States, shall be allowed three years from and after passing said act: And whereas by the said recited act it is further enacted, that the Surveyor General shall give notice in one of the public newspapers in the city of Philadelphia, and in one public paper in each county in this state, in which newspapers are printed, for six successive weeks, between the first of May and the first of August next, that the term limitted by law is extended for the respective periods above mentioned.

Now therefore, in obedience to the di- of the said recited acts of the General Assembly, I hereby give notice to all persons concerned, that they may make their applications according to law.

DANIEL BROADHEAD, Sur. Gen.

May 15, 1795.

*** The printers in the respective counties are requested to insert the above advertisement, and send their bills to the subscriber for settlement.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SPEEDILY *will be commenced in the Town of Washington, in Washington county, a* NEWSPAPER, *entitled the* WESTERN TELEGRAPHE *and* WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

TERMS.

1st. *The Paper shall be published weekly in the Town of Washington* (the day not yet fixed) *and shall be well printed on a demy sheet in folio, with a good type.*

2d. *The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars per annum. Half a year's subscription to be paid in advance, on delivery of the first number.*

The success already met with with regard to subscriptions has been very flattering, and convinces the intended Editors that it will be their own fault if they fail of success.

The Editors of the Western Telegraphe plede themselves to the public, that their exertions shall not be wanting to give universal satisfaction to the encouragers of a free press, which line they hope their's will ever maintain. They submit their pretensions to the decision of the public, and from that they expect to rise or fall.

They are now bringing to Washington a compleat Printing Office, and intend carrying on the business in its various branches, meaning to print all kinds of school and other books that may be most in demand,

And are, the Public's Obedient Servants,
COLERICK, HUNTER & BEAUMONT.

June 12, 1795.

Mr. FOX's *Speech in the British Parliament in debate on the State of the Nation.*

(Concluded from our last.)

AND now, sir, I come to that most portant point of discussion, our connection with foreign nations. Surely, it is hardly credible, that the house will larger sums than ever were voted be without enquiring if we have allies, their situation is, and what their inclinati It is particularly material to know who our allies. I have frequently asked quest on this subject, and never received a s factory answer. Is the KING of PRUS an ally or not? He is our ally by the tr of 1795, and by a subsidiary treaty in 1 But is he now our ally? I ask, has he fulfi the treaty of subsidy? Is this house so to render all controul, as not to demand f the executive government an account w ther he has or not? If it be found that he kept his engagements, and that we have then the enquiry will enable us to do justice: but if, as I suspect, the contra the case—if he has failed in the performa of his engagements, then it is material the house to be acquainted with the fac order that they may declare their indigna at such conduct, and prove that they are to be so duped by any treaty, or by prince; but if the king of Prussia be no l er our ally under the treaty of 1794, w has become of all the other treaties? By treaty of 1788, he was obliged to fur this country with 30,000 men; and on subject ministers allow they acted fairly, w they stated that this number was due w out any additional subsidy. But what is come of this treaty? The king of Prussia first obliged to furnish 30,000 men for thing—We give him two or three milli and the effect is, that we not only do have the 60,000 men, but that we lose first 30,000. Is this to be borne, and are to be told of regular governments? Are to see all this, and yet is the minister no be called upon to give some account of flagrant breach of treaty? I read in some pers that his Prussian majesty is sending mies against France; in others, that h making a treaty with France. Some a that he is determined to act with vigor aga the French: others, that he is resolved, it is not impossible, to act with energy aga the allies. But what I want is, to hear explicit account from the minister, whet he is to remain an ally to be an enemy, o a state of neutrality—What remonstra have been made, and what representati have been transmitted? for the minister m have remonstrated, or he has grossly negle ed his duty. Prussia may consider the wa an aggression on our parts, and may, the fore, say, that he was not obliged to furn us with 30,000 men by the treaty of 1 But surely the minister did not enter into without having settled an opinion on subject.

There is another answer which Prussia m make. He may say, that the object of war was not to save this or that provin but to resist the torrent of Jacobin princip which threatened the destruction of all re lar governments. He may say, it was more importance to crush Jacobin princip in Poland, than to save Holland.

You fought, he might state to us, for order of society, for humanity; whi therefore, was doing you the most servi taking a province, or extirpating princip that threatened to raise a new opposition regular governments? saving a town, or stroying such men as Kosciuskow, a m whose name does honor to the cause of lib ty, and whose animation and vigor did c dit to the principles which he supporte to destroy such a man, he might say, of more use to the real cause of the confe racy, than any success he might gain in B bant or on the Rhine. I repeat, that it material to know for what we have spent blood and treasure. I know that we ha given the king of Prussia twelve hundr thousand pounds, to subdue Poland; enqu and you will find that this is so. The ki of Prussia, therefore, I consider is no lon an ally. But if he is, let us look to him lity, and here, if we may take his word, find that he has stated to the diet, and individual princes, his utter incapacity continue the war. He declared so above months ago, and he actually withdrew troops from the Rhine on account of his i bility to support those armies. If, therefo he is to be considered as an ally, he must considered as an ally to be subsidized; and ever he is to remain neuter, we must, p haps, pay him for his neutrality. And n comes that great ally, the emperor. He, I am to believe the minister's account, and am told that it would be wrong to reas from Prussia to Austria, is faithful and h norable: the court of Vienna is accurat

of violation of public faith. But the
r cannot carry on the war without af-
In the prince of Cobourg's decla-
we find that he says to the people of
g, you have loft Brabant on account
ingratitude of the people; you muft
your plate and valuables in a ftate of
on, or the emperor would not be
defend Germany. I am here told,
e muft pay the emperor. Without
any obfervations on the loan, or on
ability of this country having to pay
muft obferve, that we have not here
rable tie that we had on Pruffia, of
ble to ftop the fubfidy. The emper-
give me all at once, and thus deprives
all controul and power over him. If
be neceffary to continue this cam-
it will alfo be neceffary in the next;
hs, within 24 months after receiving
nces of fupport from every part of Eu-
all the burthen of the war falls upon
We have other allies in Italy, Spain and
al, What good effects have been de-
om the king of Sardinia's diverfions I
at a lofs to learn. Muft we look to
as a powerful ally, or muft we not ra-
nfider her as the weakeft of the alliance?
been faid, that the principle of bigotry
make the Spaniards rife againft the
h. The fact has been, that in no part
we fo much reafon to apprehend that
has been individual treachery as on the
of the Spanifh officers. Look to the
nder of Figueires! Have we not caufe
lieve, that that place was furrendered
eachery? But what is the ftate of Spain?
e is no province in which there is fo
fpirit, enterprife, and elafticity, as the
nce to which the French have penetrat-
the province of Catalonia.—When the
ch entered that province, the inhabi-
of Barcelona met and declared that they
ld defend the town to the laft extremity;
they prefaced their determination with
queft to the king, that he would confide
defence of the town to them; that he
ld not fend troops to Catalonia, and that
would fuffer them to convoke the ftates
e province. Their requeft was for fome
unnoticed; at length a pofitive refufal
returned. Thus, at the price of fome
rties, or, as many might call it, the price
irregular government, the Spanifh court
not chooſe to purchafe the aſſiſtance of
Catalonians. In the view of the Spanifh
nces, there are fome circumftances that
no doubt afford much aftonifhment to
gentlemen oppofite to me. A motion
made by a friend of mine for a fmall tax
penfions and places, and the motion was
ived with marked indignation. But what
e the Spanifh government done? Impofed
eavy tax of 25 per cent. on all penfions.
do not fay this in approbation of the mea-
e, but in proof of the ruined ftate of the
anifh finances.
come now to the conduct and ſituation
this country. Sir, I firmly believe, that
greateſt reſource of vigor and power is
attention to juſtice: that the principle
ſtice being the beſt policy, is generally
e, and if not always ſo, is principally ow-
to our narrow and ſhort-ſighted policy.
therefore lay it down as a rule, that if we
ve been deficient in juſtice, we have been
ficient in wiſdom, and have thereby en-
bled our arms and crippled our exertions.
mean not now to enter into a view of the
nduct of the war, but to allude to an aſ-
rance held out at the commencement of
war, that all Europe would be on our
e. When I adverted to the abſurd and
merical idea of ſtarving France, and ſtated
at the French would draw ſupplies from
utral nations, I was told, "Neutral na-
ions! we hope there will be no neutral na-
ons in Europe." We have, however, lived
ſee neutral nations increaſe. It is a prin-
ple that in all wars the rights of neutral
tions ought to be held ſacred. What has
en our conduct to neutral nations?
Mr. Fox proceeded now to reprobate the
nduct of the miniſter, to Sweden and Den-
ark, to America, to the Grand Duke of
uſcany, Switzerland and Genoa. He ſtat-
d that the conduct of Great-Britain to Den-
ark, had been mean and puſillanimous—
hat the miniſter inſulted America as long as
e dared; that after having bullied the Grand
Duke he was forced to accede to a peace be-
ween that prince and the republic of France
—that he attempted to prevent all intercourſe
between Switzerland and France, but was
prevented by the wiſe conduct of the Can-
tons. That while the allies were ſucceſsful,
Genoa was blockaded; but that as ſoon as
reverſe of fortune occurred, his behavior
o that republic was as humble as it had be-
fore been haughty and inſolent. Mr. Fox
then proceeded to ſtate the neceſſity that ex-
iſted of defining the object of the war at the
commencement. There were, he ſaid, no
two ſuch differences as fighting for a coun-
try and againſt a country. If an explicit de-
claration had been made, that this country
was fighting for France, and therefore meant
to interfere in her internal government, ma-
ny inconveniences might have been avoided
which had been occaſioned by the want of
this declaration.—In the firſt inſtance, the
allies would have received the ſteady ſupport
of all the emigrants and royaliſts, and would
have been enabled to have advantageouſly
availed themſelves of all internal commotions
—in the ſecond inſtance, they would have
brought France on equal terms, and by not
pretending to interfere in her internal go-
vernment, would have prevented the con-
vention from putting in practice that ſyſtem
of terror, enthuſiaſm and requiſition, which
had produced ſuch alarming effects. This
was a fundamental and fatal error. There
were others which he meant merely to ſtate
—the abandoning of Toulon for an expediti-
on to the Weſt Indies, and the ſending of a
force to the Weſt Indies inadequate to main-
tain poſſeſſion of the conquered iſlands.—
Guadaloupe was now wholly gone, St. Do-
mingo in danger, and apprehenſions might
even be entertained for Martinique. It was
an error to place confidence in Pruſſia, and
to force the Dutch into the war. In 1792,
he ſtated that the Dutch did not want the
aſſiſtance of Great-Britain. It was ſaid, in
anſwer, that they did not aſk aſſiſtance, be-
cauſe they dared not, but that was no reaſon
for not giving it; to which he had replied,
that they did not aſk aſſiſtance, becauſe they
did not want it, but if it was offered, they
would not, becauſe they dared not, refuſe
it.

Mr. Fox entered into a review of the naval
part of the campaign. He ſtated, that the
captures made by the French, exceeded all
that ever were known; that the re-captures
were few, and that there had been great de-
ficiency of naval protection. He aſſerted,
that a ſtrange delay had occurred in refitting
lord Howe's fleet, after the action of the
firſt of June. "I have thus," continued
Mr. Fox, "ſtated ſome of the grounds more
immediately connected with the war. One
ground ſhall remain, I mean Ireland. The
houſe will do me the juſtice to recollect, it
was much againſt the inclination of the ma-
jority of my conſtituents, and of the majo-
rity of my friends, that at the very outſet I
harraſſed and teized the houſe, and perſe-
vered tenaciouſly in urging the dangers that
were likely to accrue. Not that I was ambi-
tious of imitating an old author, Don Car-
danus, *Nuſquam lubentius locutus ſum, quam
quum aud to ribus, deſplecui*, or that *ſciens ac
volens perſevero;* but I thought it my duty to
ring, in the ears of the houſe, the difficulties
and perils of the country. I am ſure it will
not eſcape the recollection of the gentlemen
that, at the beginning of the war I ſaid, that
the allies could never expect to keep Bra-
bant, with the rooted averſion of the people
to the houſe of Auſtria. I predicted that no
effectual aſſiſtance would be derived either
from Holland or Pruſſia. I was told that my
ſpeech was a libel againſt the king's ſpeech,
and as a libel is no leſs ſo for being true, it
has ſince been proved that my ſpeech was a
convicted libel, convicted of ſpeaking truth.
I touched on the ſtate of Ireland. The ſub-
ject, I was told, was a dangerous one, and
I was warned not to touch upon it—But, ſir,
I could not forget that Ireland was a materi-
al part of this empire; that without Ireland
this country could never be ſecure, even in
time of peace, much leſs ſo in time of war.
At the period to which I allude, there were
ſtrong prejudices entertained againſt the Ca-
tholics—there was ſomething about a Proteſ-
tant aſcendency, as if there ought to be a
political aſcendency in religious tenets.—The
miniſter, however, did get over theſe preju-
dices; ſome privileges were allowed the Ca-
tholics, and the country became united.—
But here were other cauſes of grievance, and
therefore, though I deplored the coalition
that took place in July laſt, yet I did think
that the corrupt government of Ireland
would be reformed. My expectations were
near being realized. Affairs, however, have
of late taken a different turn. The ſtate of
Ireland is ſuch as to give the moſt ſerious
alarm to every perſon, and the danger muſt
be imputable to his majeſty's miniſters.—
Whether it was owing to the Duke of Port-
land, to Mr. Pitt, or Earl Fitzwilliam, I
know not; but let them deny the fact if they
can, that the preſent ſtate of Ireland has
been occaſioned by them. What was the
the ſtate of Ireland? You ſent over a Lord
Lieutenant; popular not only from his per-
ſonal character, but from his connection with
popular men and meaſures. With all this
popularity, he goes over to Ireland, and is
idolized to ſuch an extreme, as to induce
the people to do that, which no other per-
ſon could have induced them to do, ſupport
the preſent war. He ſtates, in plain terms,
that he means to give emancipation to the
Catholics; it was ſo underſtood in the Iriſh
parliament; and the people ſaw the moſt
popular men in Ireland, riſing up daily in
the houſe, in order to propoſe meaſures of
reformation: they ſaw too theſe meaſures
connected with the diſmiſſal of perſons who
had been moſt obnoxious to the people, and
moſt friendly to the old abuſes; and all this
paſſes day after day without any oppoſition
on the part of the government of Great-
Britain. Great ſupplies are called for, a
ſum is voted greater than ever was called for
or voted before, and the Iriſh evinced a ge-
neroſity even amounting to imprudence, a
fault not uncommon with the people of that
nation. As ſoon, however, as this ſupply
was granted, the cup was daſhed from their
lips. They are told that their wiſhes are
not to be complied with. A quarrel is picked
up with their beloved Lord Lieutenant,
whoſe character has done more in favor of
the coalition, than the characters of all other
miniſters put together. I am told that Lord
Fitzwilliam held out hopes which he was not
authoriſed to do. But what have we to do
with this? What have we to do with who
brought Ireland into danger? Is not Ireland
in danger? Blame does exiſt, and of ſuch a
nature, that if the houſe does not inſtitute
an enquiry into it, they may be reſponſible
for the diſmemberment of the Britiſh empire.

It may be ſuppoſed, that on this queſtion
I entertain ſtrong perſonal partialities. Sir,
I never ſhall diveſt myſelf of them; and I am
ſure that if an enquiry is inſtituted, Lord
Fitzwilliam will be found to have acted fair-
ly and honorably, but this is a part of the
ſubject which I wiſh not now to enquire into
—It muſt firſt be ſhewn whence the dangers
proceed. The Catholics of Ireland are three
fourths of the whole people. The Catho-
lics are no longer a party—the Proteſtants
are no longer a party. Some few perſons
intereſted in the preſervation of abuſes are
on one ſide, and the whole Iriſh nation on
the other. We have obſerved that the Pro-
teſtants take the part of the Catholics; and
indeed they are as much intereſted as the
Catholics. They have no ſeparate intereſt.
They have a common intereſt to preſerve the
country from oppreſſion. And this is the
party diſtinction which I fear, a party con-
ſiſting of the whole Iriſh nation, leſs attached
to the Engliſh nation than formerly, and
with hearts aleniated from us.—Sir, if there
are men inimical to the welfare of England,
they could have no better period than the
preſent for ſeparating Ireland from England.
There are many who ſuppoſe that the Iriſh
reſembles the Engliſh government. It does
in theory, but not in practice. There are
many alſo ſo ignorant of the ſtate of Ireland,
as to ſuppoſe that the Catholics, ſince 1793,
have been nearly on the ſame footing as the
Proteſtants. If they do think ſo—if they
think that there are no excluſions for the Ca-
tholics, they are groſsly miſtaken. But put-
ting all theſe circumſtances out of the con-
ſideration of the queſtion, I will aſk, whe-
ther the miſconduct and peril have not been
produced by the king's miniſters? Let the
puniſhment fall where it will, on the govern-
ment in Ireland if it deſerves it, on the
government of England if it deſerves it, which
I think moſt probable. If Lord Fitzwilliam
has wildly and wantonly ſacrificed the peace
of the country for the purpoſe of procuring
popularity for himſelf, let him be puniſhed;
but if it ſhall be found, as I ſuſpect it will
be found, that he has been trifled and ſhuf-
fled with; if he has acted with prudence and
patriotiſm, and if the deſtruction of his go-
vernment threatens the diviſion of the two
kingdoms, then what puniſhment can be too
great for thoſe by whom ſuch conſequences
ſhould have been produced? I ſay, here is a
ground in which it is impoſſible to refuſe en-
quiry.

I have now nearly gone through the ſeve-
ral points to which I called the attention of
the houſe. I know to ſome ſuch queſtions
as I have aſked to day, a general queſtion
has been returned—Why do I not move for
the removal of his majeſty's miniſters? Sir,
becauſe I would firſt have an enquiry on what
to ground ſuch a motion. If the reſult of
the enquiry be ſuch as I am ſure it will, then
it will be proper to move for their removal.
I think we have no chance for ſucceſs in the
preſent war, as long as it is carried on by
the feeble men that now conduct the govern-
ment. I think that even no ſolid peace could
be made by ſuch men. If the reſult of the
enquiry be different from what I expect, then
let the miniſters keep their ſeats; but let us
hear no more of the argument, that ſuch
uniform want of ſucceſs could have attended
wiſe and vigorous exertions. A prudent
man varies his means, but preſerves the uni-
ty of his end. The preſent miniſters, how-
ever, purſuing a different mode of conduct,
conſtantly vary their end, but ſtill perſevere
in the ſame means. They vary the means of
putting them in execution, for they have
uniformly avoided deciding between two al-
ternatives—they have animated all France
againſt them, by a ſuppoſition that they meant
to attempt the deſtruction of the French go-
vernment, and yet they have not ſecured
friends on account of their refuſing to ſay
that they fought for Louis XVII.

In a committee all theſe circumſtances will
be fully inveſtigated. But this of Ireland
comes now to prove, that in no part of the
empire is no miſconduct of miniſters not to
be traced. If they had ſpoken out fairly to
the French, they would have been ſucceſsful
in France; if they had ſpoken out openly to
Lord Fitzwilliam, they could have been ſuc-
ceſsful in Ireland. But men cannot get rid
of their natures. When the miniſter gets
into danger by evaſive language to France, he
ſtill does not alter his conduct and he is equal-
ly at a loſs to make himſelf underſtood even
by his colleagues in Ireland. Has he not the
gift of ſpeech, and can any one accuſe him
of not having a choice of words? On the firſt
day of the ſeſſion one of his friends under-
ſtood his declaration one way; the ſeconder
of the addreſs another way, and he himſelf
differed from them both. All his powers of
language are uſed, not for the purpoſe of
making himſelf underſtood, but of being
miſunderſtood, and even in a room with only
a few perſons with him, it is impoſſible for
him to explain himſelf clearly. To him might
be applied what was applied to another great
man, that *in rebus politicis nihil ſimplex, nihil
apertum, nihil honeſtum.*

The preſent is a period that calls for plain
and downright language. Let us go into a
committee of enquiry—let us prove that we
are really affected by the ſituation of our con-
ſtituents, and let not the houſe be ſtigmatiſ-
ed with the reproach that they know not
who their allies are—that they are ignorant
of the cauſes of the fail
have no longer any care
forms of the conſtitution.
mittee be granted or not, I
done this good—I ſhall have
country that there are full
have not let ſlip the opportu
gating our preſent ſituation.

Mr. Fox concluded a ſpeech of
and a half, by moving that the
reſolve into a committee to en
ſtate of the nation.

American Occurrences

BOSTON, *June*

Saturday evening a large concou
ple aſſembled on the Long wha
quence of a handbill iſſued the
ternoon, purporting, that a New
or Bermudian privateer was the
ſaid wharf. The enraged multi
aſcertained the fact, deſired the C
crew to leave the ſloop, which
complied with; they then proce
amine and found ſeveral carriage
ſmall arms, cutlaſſes, and other
plements, which they threw
This diſcovery exaſperated them
degree that they diſmantled and
her—they then towed the hull
wharf, and ſet fire to it. The
it as far as Charleſtown, where it
the waters edge.

The Governor has iſſued a proc
for apprehending thoſe perſons who
guilty of the above.

REVISION OF CONSTITUTION.

The returns of the votes of the citizens
this Commonwealth, on the ſubject of a re
viſion of the Conſtitution, are complete
The whole number are,

For a Reviſion
Againſt a Reviſion

Thus have our citizens expreſſed their
probation of a form of government, which
has been in operation 15 years. Perhaps
the higheſt compliment ever paid to an in
ſtitution of the kind.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 26.

The Ratification of the Treaty of
Commerce, and Navigation between the U
nited States and his Britannic Majeſty, (by
the Senate) muſt be a ſource of pleaſing re
flations, and a cauſe of mutual congratulation
to all ſincere lovers of their country.

The ſeeds of diſſention, which had been
plentifully ſown, are now removed, and in
ſtead of irritations, feuds, and diviſions, that
appears a proſpect of harmony, confidence
and good will. Their mutual differences
objects of perpetual recrimination, are now
placed in a train of amicable adjuſtment.

The Weſtern Poſts are to be ceded in a
ſhort period; and all the waters, lakes, and
rivers, of the interior country, are for the
purpoſes of commerce, freely to be navigated
by both parties. This will open an unbound
ed field for commercial enterprize, in the
intercourſe with the Spaniards and the pur
ſuit of the fur trade.

The demands for debts withheld from the
Britiſh Creditors, by the interpoſition of
legal impediments, which bar their recovery
and the Claims of the American Merchants
for Captures and Spoliations, are to be ar
ranged by an appeal to an unprejudiced tri
bunal, conſtituted of Commiſſioners to be
mutually appointed by both parties.

The Eaſt-India Trade, which will afford
ſuch a valuable employment for our
Commercial Capitals, is placed on the moſt
favored footing, by having a free admiſſion
into the Ports of all the Britiſh Factories, on
the ſame terms, (with reſpect to Exports
and Imports) as are enjoyed by Britiſh Veſ
ſels.

The operation of the Article which pro
ceedes the entercourſe with the Britiſh Weſt
India Iſlands, under certain reſtrictions, is
ſuſpended until a friendly Negociation can
be entered into, which will correct an error
which it appears has inadvertently been in
troduced.

Theſe are ſome of the moſt prominent fea
tures of the Treaty, of which we will endea
vor to procure an abſtract, to lay before our
readers—as it appears that the Senate are
determined that no publication thereof ſhall
be made until the ratifications were mutu
ally exchanged.

It muſt be highly gratifying to the friends
of the French Nation, to be informed that
no article of this Treaty claſhes in the
leaſt degree with the obligations and engage
ments contracted with that gallant nation.
Every cauſe of offence as collition ſeems to
have been ſtudiouſly avoided in the progreſs
of the negociation.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in
dated 30th April, 1795, to his friend
city.*

"Until wi hin this ſhort time
tion ſtill ſeem ed fixed on the
acting on our own continent, and
late events which have occurred
but it is now fixed upon ourſelves.
of the Engliſh government, deter
diſmiſſal of Lord Fitzwilliam, have
Nation; and freedom or the grave
lieve, ſoon be the portion of your

…ith interest… to detail the … of the design to re… …ency by UNION, is … the people, already … and indignant at … th. The sending of … for Constitutional … Lieutenant of Ireland, … Catholic emancipa… good things were promised, … to hope better, until sup… …ormous, as would … circumstances have been … obtained; then the old … shamefully renewed under ano… …and the stiffe rats restored to … converted our flesh into … our blood into drink—Reason … the Catholics to believe that to … would purchase emancipa… …must be their idea of Irish intel… Hussey, Messrs. Byrne, Tone, … were sent from Dublin to pre… a petition to the king; the petition was … but not answered! they however … interview, pushed ministry so close … the most backward, that only … deliverance exists; and our ene… … one month served us more than … had done for years. The max… … one, that to protract reform, is to … republicanism. Notwithstanding … experience, bought with blood, that … insurrections only strengthen oppression … been impossible for the people to sup… … their indignation. Popular societies … so numerous, that in the parish of … for instance, there are but two men … are not members. The nation seems … to be but one grand society of United … this secures secrecy, union and … consequently power.

A CURIOUS FACT.

Yesterday some hay-makers in a field near … town, took up a Land Tortoise, … had every appearance of venerable …; on a closer inspection was read on its … in fair characters, George the 1st, 1717.

Pittsburgh, July 11.

The FOURTH of JULY was celebrated … the Citizens of this Borough with the … demonstrations of joy on the return of … YEAR of AMERICAN FREEDOM.— … of the Citizens dined and spent the af… …noon at Mr. Postlethwait's Tavern, and … assembled on Grant's Hill, and partook … entertainment provided there.

Two companies raised for six months, and … detachment of federal troops, the whole … the command of Capt. Bissell, marched … their encampment on the west side of … river, opposite this place, on … last for Presqu'isle. The fron… inhabitants may rejoice, as there is now … prospect of a protection against the … Indians.

ORATION delivered on GRANT'S-HILL, on the 4th of July—by Mr. BRACKENRIDGE.

ONCE more, O Hill, we visit thee, to celebrate our Independence. And why … thee as proper ground Green-hill? … thy brow is lofty; thou affordest a … prospect, and overlookest the plain … and the rivers at a distance. And … assam: this day whereon to celebrate? … it is our birth-day; the anniversary … political existence.

What shall we say upon this day? A re… … history amongst ourselves affords enough … say. What means that rumour which I … The citizens have rushed to arms; … have assailed the house of one who holds … office, because he holds it. Repulsed, … have returned with greater fury and en… … the building. In legal construction … is committed, and yet they do not … it. They distinguish not between what … to a subversion of the government, and … which directly contemplates it. O … men; do you know what evils you … about to bring upon us? you are about … fully our Independence; to deform the … year, and make our anniversary less … Was it for this you fought and … in a contest with Great Britain? … it for this you laboured to establish … and constitutions? now to overthrow … You mean an opposition only to an … and oppressive law. But the mode … shuns is death to all laws. For if one … be resisted, all may. If one shall be … all will. Can you touch yourselves … part, and not the whole body feel? … one blood-vessel, and the whole system … ally emptied. O madmen! the law is … and the officer obnoxious; but it is … and he is the officer. You made … you made the officer; for you are … organization that made both. You … by the sacred principles of the … to maintain the one, and pro… … was the object of this tumult? It … meant to deprive the officer of … as if that could deprive him … But in the act of executing … was not meant is perpetrated. His … is burned, his effects destroyed. Outrage leads to outrage. What multitude is that I see upon the field where Braddock fought? They are men in arms, that threaten burning to the town of Pittsburgh. They threaten the sacrifice of lives here. Do all threaten? No. There are amongst them those, who to save themselves have seemed for the present to be with them in their object, and by messengers secretly dispatched, have counselled us to act the same part, until the fury can be dissipated, and arrangements made to restrain it. On this principle we acted; and the fury was dissipated, and arrangements made to restrain it. The arrival of commissioners, evinced the same views and the same solicitude on the part of those who administered the government.

Who was there who could have doubted, but that order would have been restored? Who was there who did not devoutly wish it. We had seen the horrors of anarchy for a short and alarming period. All law prostrate. Every man at the mercy of his neighbour. Personal resentment biting the lip and taking advantage of the occasion to exercise revenge: Nothing more necessary than to brand a man with an epithet of popular odium, and maltreat him with an idea of impunity. Every man depended on his personal prudence, and policy, for the moment, for his safety. Under these circumstances, who but must have wished, and who could have doubted, but that on the arrangements made, order would have been restored, the spring of desperation being taken away by the amnesty offered by the government. It was prevented by want of information in the people. Those became the subject of their obloquy, who had exerted skill to save them; had humoured their temper while a mob; had managed their passions by a half-way acquiescence while in a promiscuous committee, and this with a view to lead to moderate councils; to repress the violence, and at the same time negociate with the government for an amnesty on their behalf.—Assuasion was ineffectual, and force became necessary. Force! O Heavens! force in a republican government: What would heroes, what would sages have thought of this? Heroes who had fought; sages who had councilled; had conceived themselves to have established a monument durable; and now a dilapidation at an early period.—They would have considered their glory as having lost half its lustre; they would have accused the degraders of their immortality. Force has become necessary, and citizens are in arms to suppress citizens. In arms to restore the laws, and arrest offenders. Offenders only. Whom else? They can have no enmity against particular persons. They can be moved by no motive but those of truth, and justice. But such may obtain their ear who may be moved by other motives. Ah, there's the rub. What men are those I see, dragged at the midnight hour from their beds in the town of Pittsburgh; driven before a troop of horse, and treated with indignity; impounded like brute cattle, and made to stand or ly for days and nights on the muddy earth without a covering from the heaven's under rain and cold of the season. These are malefactors and deserve this. No. They are unoffending individuals. Guilty of no violence; who have outraged no law. They are yourselves, citizens, some of you who are now before me. Who was it made your names suspicious? Who represented you unfavorably? What villain could have done you this injustice? It remains unknown, and we can detest him only in imagination.

Citizens in arms advancing to the country, why your rage against me. Have I been an infractor of the laws? Have I inflamed or supported opposition? You have misconceived the case; and from the part I had to act it could not easily be otherwise; but in due time you will understand the truth, and I shall be considered as a good republican.

But let us turn our thoughts from this subject, the incidents of a lurid year. The year itself has passed; we celebrate the birth-day of another. May it be more auspicious.

JOHN IRWIN,

HAS *just received a large quantity of* MERCHANDIZE, *and a large quantity of* LIQUORS, *which he will sell on moderate terms for cash or country produce.*

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1795. 1

Was found in the woods

on Grant's Hill, a bale of SWANSKIN. *The person who lost it, by applying to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, and paying expences, may have it again.*

SAMUEL M'CORD.

July 7, 1795.

Apprentices Indentures. Summonses and executions for Justices, for sale at this office.

Was taken from the store

of JOSEPH PATTERSON & Co. *on Friday or Saturday last, through design or mistake, a handsome* BOWLING PIECE, *with the initial letters W. H. inlaid with silver just below the breech. The person having the same is desired to return it, and take the one he left in its place, and if stolen, a generous reward will be given to him who discovers and convicts the thief.*

JAMES HENRY.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1795.

To the FREE *and* INDEPENDENT ELECTORS *of* WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

THE *subscriber respectfully solicits the votes of the Electors of Westmoreland County for the Office of* SHERIFF, *at the next annual Election, and assures them, that if he succeeds, he will use his best endeavors to deserve their confidence.*

ROBERT ORR.

July 7, 1795.

Plumer & Gormley,

AS usual carry on the SCYTHE and BLACKSMITH Business at their shop corner of Third-street, fronting Market-street, Pittsburgh. They have on hand a quantity of IRON, which they will sell wholesale or retail on reasonable terms.

July 5, 1795.

N. B. Wanted, as an Apprentice to said business, a Boy of 15 or 16 years of age.

Whereas the subscriber

gave a bond to ISAAC MILLER *for thirty five or thirty six pounds ten shillings, payable in February 1792. This is to forewarn every person against purchasing or taking any assignment of the said bond, as the consideration money has been long since fully paid to the obligee.*

ALEXANDER ROBB.

July 3, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living at Mr. Brison's mills, on the Sawmill run, near Pittsburgh, in the latter part of May last, one heifer two years old, a dark red colour, somewhat brinaled, has a piece cropt off her near ear; one black heifer two years old, with a white face; one red yearling heifer with a white face, a white spot on one shoulder, and part of her tail white, and one yearling brindled steer with horns more erect than is usual. Also, strayed from the same place about ten days ago, one red milch Cow, about 4 years old, with a star in her forehead and a white spot on her rump. None of the above described creatures have any brands or artificial marks other than what has been mentioned. The above reward will be given for taking the whole of them up and giving the owner notice, or in proportion for any of them.

JOHN LOGAN.

July 3, 1795.

Stop the Deserters!

DESERTED *from the garrison on Bently's Farm, the 28th of May last,* WILLIAM CRAWFORD, *serjeant, and* GEORGE LOWRY, *a Corporal, in the detachment raised for the defence of the laws, in the western counties of Pennsylvania. Crawford is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and remarkably lusty, pretty much inclined to grog, and a great humourist when tipsey, he has light coloured hair, had on and took with him soldiers uniform. Lowry is dressed in much the same manner, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather slender made, have both went away in debt to their brother soldiers, particularly Crawford, who took with him a silver watch, belonging to John Moody. Whoever takes up said deserters and secures them in any jail in Pennsylvania, shall receive a reward of Thirty Dollars, and reasonable charges if forwarded to the subscriber at Pittsburgh or Presqu'isle.*

J. GRUBB, *Captain.*

July 6, 1795.

[*The Printers in Pennsylvania are requested to insert this advertisement in their newspapers.*

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Washington county, Chartiers township, within one mile of Canonsburgh, adjoining the great road leading from Canonsburgh to Pittsburgh, containing 130 acres; there is about 40 acres of cleared land, and 5 acres of meadow, and more may be made; there is on said premises a good dwelling house, a good apple and peach orchard with a never failing spring of water. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living in Canonsburgh.

HENRY O'DANNELL.

June 22, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Stud Horses, one of them is a bright Black, 7 years old, 16 hands high, fit for the draft, the other is a bright Bay, two years old this spring, 15 hands high, fit for the saddle; also a yoke of Oxen 4 years old, large for their age, and well matched, and two or three good milch Cows, will be sold for cash, at private sale, by the subscriber near Barter mills, Westmoreland county.

NOAH SPEERS.

July 6, 1795.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on the 2d day of July, inst. a bright bay MARE, about 15 hands high, 5 years old, black mane and tail, the hind right foot white, saddle and collar marked, dim of the near eye, trots and paces, in tolerable order. If stolen, the above reward will be paid for securing the mare and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, or Six Dollars for the mare, and reasonable charges, paid by

RODERICK M'KINNY.

July 6, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living on the Ohio, near Georgetown, about the 25th of April last, a flea-bitten grey Horse, 14 hands high, 10 years old, a natural trotter, small sharp ears, no brand, said horse was seen 10 miles on the way towards Devore's ferry, and it is thought some person has concealed him. Whoever brings said horse to the subscriber in the course of five weeks, shall have the above reward, or Two Dollars to the person who informs him where he is, with reasonable expences.

JONATHAN GRANT.

Allegheny county, July 6, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

We may judge of the prosperity of Commerce of the United States, by its … with the single city of Hamburgh: a Ger… paper says that in the year 1794, there … ed the port of the city 200 sail of Ame… vessels of which 88 only have imported … twelve millions of pounds of coffee, … hogheads, 4,020 boxes, and 380 barrels … sugar.

NEW-YORK, July 1.

A gentlemen from Canada informs … the Irish Catholics in that country have … come greatly incensed at the removal of … Iwilliam from the office of Lord Lieutenant … of Ireland.

PITTSBURGH, July 11.

The Articles of the Treaty between … Britain and the United States, is received. … The length of it prevents us from inserting … it until next week.

Mr. Jay has resigned his office of Chief … Justice of the United States.

ANECDOTE.

HAROUN Alraschid, Caliph of Bagdat, … though a wise prince, had a fool named … Bahaloul, who had the impudence one day … to seat himself upon the throne of the Ca… liph. This temerity deserved a caning … which he received very plentifully from … of the officers upon duty. The fool made … such a lamentable outcry, that the prince … heard him, and came to know the meaning … of it. When he was informed of the parti… culars, he could not avoid laughing at the … folly of Bahaloul, but endeavored to console … him under his sufferings. "It is not that I … weeq on my own account" said the fool … but I am alarmed for you; for if I deserve to … be thus severely bruised for only playing the … the fool for a few minutes upon the throne, … what must you expect who have done so for … above these ten years.

POETRY.

HORACE, Book II. Ode 16.

IMITATED.

e mariner who ploughs the deep,
For eaſe the powers of Heav'n implores
n o'er the deck big ſurges ſweap,
d Boreas in the tempeſt roars.
The bold Caledonian ſeeks,
ho treads the north's eternal ſnow;
eaſe the Crambian climbs the peak.
hat leaves the leſſening wold below.
eaſe, alaſs; we ſeek in vain,
here'er the glittering prize is ſought:
tho' the lottery ſhould ordain
en thouſand pounds, can eaſe be bo't.
magiſtrate, whoſe power can curb
he mob's tumultuous noiſe and riot,
n paſſions or when cares diſturb,
an ne'er poſſeſs his mind in quiet.
who, content in private life,
eaves not his own paternal cot,
dſt his children and his wife,
as ſure on earth the happieſt lot.
wants ſupply'd he aſks no more,
or envy nor ambition knows,
guilt nor ſhame, or dread of pow'r
an break his conſtant calm repoſe,
n why ſhould men like deſp'rate fools
rom climate ſtill to climate range,
ere heat and cold intempreate rules,
thro' nations barb'rous wild and ſtrange.
at tho' we quit our native land,
y, can we leave ourſelves behind?
foul is ever more at hand.
nd care perſues us like the wind,
e boards the yatch that ploughs the
main,
Care mounts the courtier's guilded car.
e meets the hero on the plain,
midſt the ſhouts and pomp of war.
n let the preſent hour be gay,
To ſocial joy reſign the foul;
ee times ſo ſwiftly glides away,
haſte, haſte, and fill the ſparkling bowl
prime of life, Columbia's pride,
The much lamented Warren fell:
rn out with age, old Muckworm dy'd,
And found at laſt the road to hell.
d fate dear ſir to me may grant
Thoſe years of life's uncertain date,
hich your ſuperior worth may want;
How partial are the laws of Fate?

ANECDOTE

AN Iriſh gentlemen, deranged in his mind made two attempts one morning to own himſelef; but as he was an expert immer, in ſpite of his wiſh to die he could help emerging from the water; there- re making to the land he tucked himſelf in his garters on a neighbouring tree. on after a party of his friends came hot after him and ſeeing him dangling in air whilſt an Iriſh cow keeper was whiſt- g on a ſtile very near, perfectly unconcern- —"why you thief (ſaid one of them to fellow,) could you be after ſtanding here ſtling, and ſee the *jontleman* tuck him- up, without offering to cut him down?" "Arrah," pon my conſcience (ſays pad-) I was not ſo *impartinent*; for as I ſaw the *ntleman* come out of the river as wet as a rowned rat, devil burn me but I thought had only hung himſelf up to dry."

TO BE LET

For a Term of Years.

ABOUT 2000 *acres of land in and adjoining the Monongahela Glades, ſituate about miles from Morgan Town, and adjoining the ate road that leads to Winchester.*

This land will be laid off in lots of 150 acres ach, ſo as to afford a plentiful ſupply of water to ach lot, and from 15 to 30 acres of meadow that may be watered; the clearing is light, and the whole of the land level and fit for cultivation. Adjoining this land are a number of families ettled, and, a ſaw and griſt mills. The ſoil, by experience, hath been found well adapted to the raiſing of Indian corn, and all kinds of mall grain, and from its ſituation, being on a road that is much frequented by travellers, it affords a market to the ſettlers, for any thing they make for ſale, at their own houſes. There is a houſe now building on the above land, which will be fit to occupy in about two months, it is well ſituated for a tavern, and will be let for a term of years, together with 10 to 50 acres of cleared land, if required.

To perſons of honeſt and induſtrious habits for the farmer, and a perſon qualified to occupy the latter's generous terms will be given.

B. REEDER.

Morgan Town, 15th June, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, oppoſite the mouth of Turtle Creek, on the weſt ſide of the Monongahela river, about two days ago, a Sorrel MARE, 4 years old, about 13 hands high, white feet, a ſtar and ſome ſaddle marks. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, and take her away.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

Pittſburgh, 1795.

Wanted Immediately,

For which a generous price will be given.

A LARGE quantity of JOINT SHINGLES, either Pine, Cheſnut, or Black Walnut, to hold two feet nine inches in length, and ſix inches in width the full length, the butt end to be five-eighths of an inch thick, and well ſhaved. To be delivered in Pittſburgh on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next.

WILLIAM GRAY.

June 8, 1795.

Samuel Jones,

HATTER.

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has lately commenced buſineſs in this place, and now carries on the HATTING Buſineſs in all its branches, at his Shop the corner of Second and Ferry Streets, where he will conſtantly have for ſale, by wholeſale and retail, all kinds of Hats, both fine and coarſe, and which he is determined to ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh or approved of country produce. To merchants or others who purchaſe to ſell again, he will make a very generous abatement; and he flatters himſelf that they will find it of more advantage to deal with him and get their hats in good order juſt out of the ſhop, than to bring them over the mountains, and run a great riſk of having them damaged.—Thoſe gentlemen who will oblige him with their cuſtom may depend on his utmoſt exertions to merit their favors.

A generous price in caſh will be given for all kinds of furrs.

N. B. A ſmart active Lad, about 14 years of age, who can be well recommended, is wanted as an Apprentice to the above buſineſs.

Pittſburgh, June 17, 1795.

Joſeph Patterſon & Co.

HAVE *juſt received a large aſſortment of* MERCHANDIZE, *which they will ſell on moderate terms for Caſh or Country Produce.*

They requeſt all thoſe indebted to them to make payment on or before the firſt of September next, as it will prevent trouble, as Joſeph Patterſon intends leaving this place at that time.

Pittſburgh, June 12, 1795.

DRUGS & MEDICINES

Imported by the ſubſcriber, for Sale at the corner of Ferry and Water Streets, Alſo an aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

To be ſold for CASH only.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

Pittſburgh, June 18, 1794.

HEMP, wanted.

A generous price will be given for good clean HEMP, by Col. JOHN IRWIN, Second Street, near Redoubt alley.

Pittſburgh, June 18, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county, and now in his paſture, a dark bay Mare, 4 years old, about 13 or 14 hands high, no brand perceivable, a few white hairs in the fore part of her head. The owner is deſired to come, pay the expence of advertiſeing, and take her away, which will much oblige

GEORGE WALLACE.

Braddock's Field, June 8, 1795.

On the OHIO,

FORTY MILES BELOW PITTSBURGH,

THE *ſubſcriber has for ſale, Butter, Cheeſe, Bacon, Flour, Whiſkey, &c. at the loweſt prices. Corn at 2ſ6 per buſhel, Chopped Rye at 3ſ6, Oats at 2ſ3, and Bran at 7d. Ship Stuff at 5ſ. per hundred pounds.*

Thoſe emigrating down the river may depend on being ſupplied with the neceſſary Stores, by calling at his Ware-Houſe on the Bank.

JOHN BEVER.

George Town, 12th May, 1795. 6m.

Thoſe who are indebted

to WILLIAM SEMPLE, Storekeeper of Pittſburgh, above three months, and who do not ſettle their reſpective balances or debts in ten days from this date, may blame themſelves if they are put to any expence thereon, as he has given them long and reiterated warning: and thoſe who are indebted to ANDREW WATSON & Co. may expect to be put on the ſame footing.

Pittſburgh, June 8, 1795.

Came into the incloſure of *the ſubſcriber living in Weſtmoreland county, Waſhington townſhip, near the Allegheny river, on the 12th of May laſt, a dark bay HORSE branded on the near ſhoulder I. S. and has a large black ſpot on his near buttock, ſhod round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

JOHN CURRY.

June 15, 1795.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A PART *of that well-known Tract of Land called* WASHINGTON'S BOTTOM, *in Fayette county, divided into Lots—One of 300 acres, near 75 cleared, a good ſeat for a ſaw-mill on a ſtream that runs through the farm; this tract is moſtly level, and more than one half good bottom for meadow, ſome fruit trees, and plenty of ſugar trees, ſeveral cabins, and well ſtored with timber, &c.—One other tract of 250 or 300 acres, as may ſuit the purchaſer, about 80 acres cleared a good portion of it good meadow, two cabins, a log barn, 80 bearing apple trees, and other fruit, more than half this tract excellent bottom for meadow, the plough land rich with limeſtone and ſugar trees. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe firſt rate land may be ſuited. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer. One other tract containing 300 acres, with a good cabin, 20 acres cleared, with plenty of rich bottom ſugar trees, and excellent timber within a few hundred yards of a ſaw-mill near the Youghiogeny river, down which plank, &c. may eaſily and with little expence be floated to Pittſburgh, and ſold at a good price for caſh. This tract is level good farming land. Alſo, a griſt mill in good repute, upon as conſtant a ſtream as moſt in this country, with a ſufficiency of land with it, in a fine wheat neighbourhood, within three quarters of a mile of Youghiogeny, and four miles from the Monongahela river. The tracts all join, a good title will be given For further information apply on the ſaid Bottom to*

ISRAEL SHREVE.

April 21, 1795.

NOTICE was given in the Pittſburgh Gazette the 20th day of December laſt, informing all thoſe perſons who had purchaſed land at the Commiſſioners ſale in Allegheny county in November laſt, that in caſe they did not call for their Deeds and pay the purchaſe money within one month from the date of ſaid advertiſement, the Commiſſioners would conſider the money paid in at the ſales as forfeited, in conſequence of which a number of deeds were taken, and a number ſtill remain in the Commiſſioners Office.

Now, the Commiſſioners think themſelves no longer bound by the ſales, they therefore reſolve, that if the original owner, his heirs or aſſigns, firſt applies and pay the taxes and coſts accrued, his or their lands ſhall remain on the Commiſſioners books as if no ſuch ſale had taken place; and if the purchaſer at the ſales firſt apply for his deed, it ſhall be delivered to him, on his paying the purchaſe money. JOHN WILKINS, one of the Commiſſioners, will conſtantly attend in the Commiſſioners Office to ſettle with thoſe perſons who wiſh to apply as above.

JOHN WILKINS,
ROBERT BROTHERTON,
JOSEPH SCOTT,
} Commirs.

Pittſburgh, April 8, 1795.

TO BE LET,

For any Term of Years, and immediate poſſeſſion given, that well known TAVERN, the Sign of the

HARP and CROWN,

In the Town of WASHINGTON.

THE Houſe is 40 feet by 30, with a hall and four rooms on the firſt floor, the upper ſtory is divided into three rooms, one of which is 40 by 18 feet, a good garret, and a good cellar under the houſe, a kitchen and a room for ſervants between it and the houſe, a good lodging room over the kitchen, with a ſmall ſtore room adjoining over the ſervants room; there is a never failing pump in the yard near the kitchen, a ſmoke and milk houſe under one roof; the water from the pump may be conveniently taken through the milk houſe; the ſtables are in good order well finiſhed with ſtalls, and capable to contain 30 horſes, with a loft that will hold ten or twelve tons of hay, a horſe ſhed in the yard 30 feet long, and a garden, adjoining the ſtables, under good fence. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

HUGH WILSON.

Waſhington May 28, 1795.

A NEW

IS laid out on the ſouth eaſt bank of the Monongahela, adjoining the ſubſcriber. This ſituation has advantages that no other on the river can boaſt of. The ſtreet leading from the Allegheny to the town of Waſhington runs through it; alſo, the many merchants will derive from it a very large ſtore houſe to which the goods can be lowered from the boat, and travellers can have immediate notice with Kentucky by the harbour at the mouth of Turtle creek, the beſt on the weſtern waters, whoſe burthen have water enough to enter in the dryeſt ſeaſon. By land it is but two days journey of waggons, and it will therefore be for the waggoners to make a generous return carriage.

Adjoining the town is a merchant mill, and a ſaw mill, by which lumber may be furniſhed, with boards that may be depended on. Quarries of excellent ſtone, and brick making bricks can be had within a mile of the town.

There is 119 Lots laid out, which are 50 feet in front and 160 deep, the remaining 87 lots are 50 feet in front and 160 deep—57 front the Monongahela, and 30 Turtle creek. The price of each lot is 100 Dollars, clear of all incumbrances; two-thirds of the lots are ſold, the purchaſers will have notice ſo that their repreſentatives may attend and receive their lots. One half of the purchaſe money to be paid upon the application of the leaſe or conveyance, and the other half when the improvement is made. A plan of ſaid Town may be ſeen, and Tickets had of the following gentlemen, viz. Mr. John M'Maſters, Pittſburgh; Mr. Parker, Mercerſburgh; Mr. [illegible] Greenſburgh, and the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOHN [illegible]

Allegheny County, June 1, 1795.

N. B. Two Lots and the Ferry over the Monongahela is reſerved; the former for the accommodation of the Store, and the latter the Ferry.

A generous allotment is made to mechanics; and thoſe inclining to purchaſe will be accommodated with Out-lots.

Five Pounds Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber living in Huntingdon county, near Huntingdon Town, and State of Pennſylvania, on the 25th of May laſt, an indented ſervant Man named* [illegible] SMITH, *about 21 years of age, coloured hair, about 5 feet [illegible] inches high, a likely face, had on and took with him one pair tow trouſers, one tow ſhirting ſhirt, yellow, one pair coarſe linen trowſers, one brown linen ſhirt, one old high crowned hat, and one wool hat, and a rifle gun. It is ſuppoſed he will endeavor to go to Kentucky, as he was ſeen on the Conemaugh river with a man of the name of Gibſon, who is alſo a runaway from [illegible] and the ſame reward will be given for John Fee, for him. The above reward and reaſonable charges will be paid if brought home, by*

BENJAMIN [illegible]

June 7, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 2d inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living within one mile of Brown's ferry on the Youghiogeny river, on the road leading from Greenſburgh to Waſhington, a dapple STALLION, with ſaddle and bridle, he is about 15 hands and a half high, 3 years old, his mane and tail remarkably white, bald face, and the under part of his lip white, three of his feet white up to the knees, and the hind one a ſoot black, well made, round body, and of excellent ſpirits. The Thief is ſuppoſed to be a man who calls himſelf a Dutchman, ſays he lives near Lancaſter in Lancaſter county; and was inquiring for a horſe he ſaid he had loſt in Virginia. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſhort brown hair, and dark brown eyes, had on a nankeen jacket, a pair of coloured linen trowſers, a round hat, and a fine ſhirt; but it is likely he will change his dreſs, as he alſo took from the ſubſcriber, a ſtrait bodied leather coat, with white metal buttons, and a dark grey coating, with a yellow cape and white metal buttons. Whoever takes up ſaid Thief, and ſecures the ſaid property, ſo that the owner may get him again ſhall receive the above reward, or Fifteen Dollars for the horſe only.

WILLIAM [illegible]

Weſtmoreland county, Hempfield township, June 6, 1795.

Pittsburgh, July 25.

Colonel Rochefontaine left this place on Tuesday last, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, for Presqu'isle, in order to fix on the spot, whereon the United States are to erect fortifications.

The citizens of Cuffewago, on French creek, assembled on the 4th inst. and celebrated the anniversary of Independence—they spent the day with the greatest cheerfulness, and drank a number of patriotic toasts, which were accompanied by discharges of artillery and small arms.

A gentleman at Presqu'isle writes to his friend in Pittsburgh, that "on the 14th inst. the citizens assembled at Col. Reed's tavern, near that place, and celebrated the anniversary of the French Republic."

Mr. SCULL,

In your last Gazette we were informed, that a party of people assembled at Kensington, near Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, and burnt the effigy of John Jay, *late envoy extraordinary to the court of Great-Britain—On making some enquiry, I find this was done in a clandestine manner, at a late hour of the night—This is somewhat like the beginning of the insurrection in this country, when excise officers were shaved, tarred and feathered, &c. by people in disguise. If such proceedings are suffered under the very nose (if I may use the expression) of government, we may expect shortly to hear of an insurrection in Philadelphia, and it is not unlikely, that in such a case, the President may call the militia from this country to quell the insurgents, and restore peace. I can with confidence assert, that if the President should require our assistance, every citizen of this country would turn out with cheerfulness to protect the laws and constitution, and it is my decided opinion that they would not require the aid of poets* to keep alive their patriotism on so important an occasion.* A.

* *They appear to have been necessary on a former occasion.—See Jersey Blue, &c.*

Philadelphia, April 20th, 1795.

Hume's History of England.

PROPOSALS

By ROBERT CAMPBELL,

For Publishing by Subscription,

Hume's History of England,

From the Invasion of *JULIUS CÆSAR*, to the Revolution in 1688, with the Author's last corrections and improvements:

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed on a fine paper and new type, in six octavo volumes, each of which shall be embellished with an elegant engraving, executed by one of the best American artists.

II. The price per volume, to subscribers, will be one dollar and sixty-seven cents in boards, or one dollar and eighty cents neatly bound, to be paid on the delivery of each volume. To be raised to non-subscribers.

III If a sufficient number of subscribers appears to enable the editor to go on with the work, the first volume will be published next August, and a volume every six weeks till the whole are published.

IV. The names of subscribers will be given with the last volume.

V. Those who subscribe for six sets, or procure six subscribers, and will be accountable for the payment, shall be entitled to a seventh set gratis.

☞ It is intended by the publisher to reprint *The best continuation of the History of England, from James II. to the end of the American Revolution*, that is published by the time the present work is published. It will be executed on the same paper and type as Hume, to accommodate the subscribers to the present work.

N. B. *Subscriptions will be received by John Scull, in Pittsburgh.*

Notice is hereby given to those that have purchased Lots in the New Town laid out by the subscriber at the mouth of Turtle creek, on the Monongahela river, to attend at said place on the 10th day of August next, to draw their Lots. For the advantage of those who build in said town, I will give the quarries of limestone, freestone, and stone-coal free for five years.

JOHN PERRY.

July 20, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Morgan Town, on the 21st day of June last, a bay HORSE, about 9 or 10 years old, 14 hands and an half high, a black mane and tail, and the off hind foot white, chunky made, trots and canters. Whoever secures the said Horse or brings him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES THOMPSON.

Morgan Town, July 8, 1795.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the COUNTY of ALLEGHENY.

BEING encouraged by a number of respectable characters, the subscriber offers himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE. He therefore respectfully solicits the votes of the electors of Allegheny county at the next annual Election, and assures them, (should he succeed) he will use his best endeavors to deserve their confidence; and is the public's humble servant,

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1795.

Lewis Bond & Co.

HAVE just received a neat and general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and HARD-WARE, which they are now opening at their stores at M'Kee's Ferry, and Jeffries mill, on Montour's run; and will sell them cheap for cash or country produce.

July 18, 1795.

N. B. All persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Greensburgh, July 1, 1795.

JAMES *Brownfield, care of Robert Taylor, Esq. Benjamin Brice, Fayette county; Rebecca Boggs, care of Robert Galbraith, tavern-keeper; John Barron, Philip Bower, baker; Beattroft Carson, Ligonier Jail; Edward Crossan, care of George Baird, Esq. Samuel Campbell, blacksmith; William Cochran, Jas. Clark, Clark's mill; Butler From, John Forquier, care of Terence Campbell; David Forseman, near fort Legionier; William Frame, care of William Jack, Esq. John Gibson, Long run; John Hudson, Stewart's crossing; James Hill, care of Col. Carnahan; Joseph Johnston, Jacob's creek, Iron works; Benjamin Jones, near Fayette Furnace; John Irwin, Fayette; Crooked Billet; John Miers, South Huntington; Archibald M'Guire, Legionier; John Marshall, Long run; Matthew Montgomery, care of Col. Robert Clark; John M'Dowell, Long run; W. Murray, John Nesbitt, Connemagh; John Nicholson, Hannastown; John Orr, care of Joseph Cook, Esq. William Porter, Rostraver; care of John Powers; James Steward, Derry township; Lemuel Stephenson, Fayette; Patrick Sheridan, care of Col Pomeroy; Samuel Toddy, care of Col Charles Campbell; John Walker, Ligonier; John Williamson, care of the Rev. Samuel Porter; Isaac Wilson, care of Col. Irwin; Robert Work, miller, Derry township.*

Whereas a certain Robert Bell, of Westmoreland county, obtained a note of hand of the subscriber for Thirty seven pounds ten shillings, payable about the 9th of January 1796; of which Eleven pounds five shillings is already paid. I do hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay the remainder until compelled by law.

JACOB LUTDZUHSSOR.

July 21, 1795

NOTICE.

A LARGE Batteau about 48 feet long; was taken up about nine months ago by Casper Harshman, and neglected to be advertised. The owner by proving property, and paying charges may have it again by applying to JOHN SPEIR, Merchant, M'Kee's Ferry. July 21, 1795.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday the 9th instant, an indented servant girl, named Nancy Rammage, about 12 years of age, brown hair, black eyes, dark skin, a finished scold and liar, and understands the slight of hand almost to perfection; had on and took with her one tow shift and striped linsey petticoat. All persons in this county are forbid harbouring or concealing her, as I am determined to deal with those who do as the law directs. Whoever will deliver the said servant to her master shall receive the generous reward of Four Pence half-penny, and no expences.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Mingo Bottom, Ohio county, July 10, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the head waters of George's creek, in George township, Fayette county, on Monday the 15th day of June last, a brown Horse Colt, a year old last spring, a natural trotter, no brand or mark perceivable, large for his age, and had on a yoke when he went away. Whoever takes up said Colt, and secures it so that the owner may get it again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

RANDOLPH FREEMAN.

July 3, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber in Fallowfield township, Washington county, last summer, a spotted red and white COW, a small piece off the under part of each ear; and the tops of her horns cut off. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

HUMPHREY ORR.

July 18, 1795.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

EXPRESS.

We stopped the press last evening, to communicate to our fellow citizens the most important and very interesting intelligence;—Mr. Peale, passed this city nine o'clock last evening EXPRESS to our fellow citizens of BOSTON, with GAL TOWN MEETING ADDRESS bearing the result of their deliberations Friday and Monday last, to the President of the United States. The citizens of town met on Friday, agreeably to notion, and appointed a committee of TEEN to draw up resolutions which to express their sentiments, and adjourn Monday last, on which day there was a merous meeting, who unanimously ado the resolutions of their committee, REPROBATE Mr. Grenville's Treaty in the highest terms.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

The English papers mentions, that the which Great Britain ought to pay for capture of neutral vessels, amounts to millions of dollars!—Of this a very rable part is due to the citizens of the ted States.

Extract of a letter from an eminent merchant London, dated the 16th of May last.

"You will find by the Morning Chronicle of this day, which with some other newspapers we enclose, that the Algerines are again let loose on your trade; this event will operate to raise the insurance on American vessels bound to the southward."

THE REPRIEVE.

THE tolling of the dreadful bell, summoning the miserable to pay their forfeited lives to the injured laws of their country awoke Henry from the first sleep he had fallen into since he entered the walls of a dismal prison.

Henry had been a merchant, and married the beautiful Eliza in the midst of affluence —— was the first stroke his house received. His creditors from the nature of his loss were for some time merciful; but to satisfy some partial demands he entered into a dishonorable treaty, which being discovered Henry was thrown into a loathsome jail. He had offended against the laws, and was condemned to die.

Eliza possessed Roman virtues: she would not quit his side, and with her infant son she preferred chasing away his melancholy in a dungeon; to her father's house, which was still open to her. Their hopes of a reprieve from day to day had fled, before the death warrant had arrived. Grief overpowered all their senses. Sleep, the balmy charmer of the woes of humanity, in pity to their distresses, had extended his embrace over them, and beguiled the time which he had appropriated for prayer: and Eliza with the infant, still continued under his influence.

Father of mercies! exclaimed Henry, lend thine ear to a penitent—give attention to a short prayer—Grant me forgiveness, and endow me with fortitude to appear before thee—and oh God! extend thy mercies to this injured, this best of thy servants, whom I have entailed in endless miseries—chase not sleep from her till I am dead—

The keeper of the prison interrupted his devotion, by warning him to his fate. If there be mercy in you, replied Henry, make no noise, for I would not have my wife awakened till I am no more.

He wept—even he, who was inured to misery; he, who with apathy, had for ages looked on distress, shed tears at Henry's request.

At this instant the child cried. O Heavens! said Henry, am I too guilty to have my prayer heard. He took up his infant, and fortunately again hushed it to rest, while the jailor stood petrified with grief and astonishment. At last he broke out: This is too much—my heart bleeds for you—I would I had not seen this day.

What do I hear? cried Henry, is this an angel in the garb of my keeper? Thou art indeed unfit for thy office. This is more than I was prepared to bear—hence and let me be conducted to my fate.

These words awoke the unhappy Eliza, who with eagerness to attone the lost time, began to appropriate the few moments left in supplication for her husband's salvation.

Side by side, the unhappy couple prayed, as the ordinary advanced to the cell. They were too intent on devotion to observe him. The holy man came with more comfort than what his function alone could administer. He was a reprieve! but with caution he communicated the glad tidings.

The effect it had on them was too affecting to be expressed.—Henry's senses became overplowered; whilst Eliza became frantic with joy—She ran to the man of God, then to her child before she perceived her Henry apparently lifeless. He soon inhaled life from her kisses, while the humane jailor freed him from his fetters.

A generous price will be given for a Negro or Mulatto girl, from 8 to 12 years of age. Apply to the Printer.

POETRY.

CONTENTMENT.

[illegible] life may be clearly defin'd,
And each may come in for his share!
[illegible]ble is merely a freak of the mind:
[illegible] we are apt to despair!
[illegible]tions a man may be glad,
[illegible]r was created for woe;
him seek and he'll find there is bliss to be had,
[illegible] plenty of comfort below.
[illegible]t we are careless of what we enjoy,
[illegible]dom contented a day;
[illegible]ffer our passions our peace to annoy,
[illegible]trifle our moments away.
[illegible] look at our neighbours of ev'ry degree
[illegible] all their misfortunes review;
[illegible]n thousand unfortunate creatures you'll see
[illegible]re wretched and friendless than you!
[illegible]n let us not fall in an error so wrong,
[illegible] trust to a power above;
cheerful and gay with a friend and a song,
[illegible] live with contentment and love.

How the Bells of the Church-steeple advise about Marriage.

THE story which Rabelais so pleasantly has given, in the seventh chapter of his 3d book, and the answer of Pantagruel to Panurge concerning his intention of marrying, Menage observes, is copied from a certain sermon on widowhood, by a monk of Rimini. The original passage is sufficiently humourous to merit being transcribed.

A certain widow, who felt a very strong inclination towards the holy bond of matrimony, thought it most decent to take the advice of the curate of her parish, who passed for what is called *a very good natured soul*, because he was disposed to let every one act as they thought proper. "I am," "a poor unhappy woman, who has lost the best husband in the world. My apprentice knows all the ways of his old master. I have often thought I should do well to marry this young man; but I wish to take your advice." The curate immediately answered, "she had better take him."—"Ah! but I have many fears," rejoined the widow: "when a servant becomes a master it is dangerous." The curate approved of this sentiment, and advised her not to marry him. "But what shall I do," exclaimed the widow, "I cannot proceed in the business my late husband left, unless I find another." "True," the curate replied: "you will then do well to marry him." "Very well," she answered, "but if he turns out bad, he may ruin me." "Very just," replied the curate; "you should not marry him then." It was in vain that the good natured ecclesiastic, to get rid of her importunities, always agreed with her sentiments. He observed her inclinations as the apprentice; and, at length, he found it expedient to terminate her objections. "Go, madam, and take advice of the bells of the steeple; when they ring, they will tell you what you should do." When the bells rung, the widow attentively listened; and, according to her wishes, she heard distinctly, "*Prens ton valet; prens ton valet!*"* Upon these strong arguments in favor of the young man, she married him. Scarcely had the honey-moon closed, when she received very cruel treatment from her late apprentice, and she who was mistress, now became a servant. She went to complain to the good natured curate of the advice he gave her, crying the apocryphal bells of the church, and her fond credulity. He told her that she had misunderstood the bells.—"Observe them next time," said he. The widow again listened, and very clearly distinguished the words, "*Ne le prens pas; ne le prens pas.*"§ After the blows, and the cruel treatment which she had received, had dissipated her fears alone, and the truth is, that all the advice of the bells conflicted in her own inclinations. According to our old English couplet

As the fool thinketh,
So the bell clinketh.

* *Take your Apprentice.*
§ *Do not take him.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

An advertisement has appeared in the Pittsburgh Gazette of June 20th, signed Catharine Rebrey and Henry Wise, as administrators of the estate of Frederick Rebrey, jun. deceased, whereby it is notified that I never was married to the said Catharine, and my name used without my knowledge, and that I have no right that may in future take place thereby. I can assure the public, that the said Henry Wise will answer his other bonds, as principal or security, but leave them all up to him, for that he was transacting business for himself, and not for me, therefore the said Catharine has nothing to demand of

HENRY WISE.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1795.

Frequently broke into my inclosures the last week of May last past, a small brown Mare, very old, no brand, much marked with the pack-saddle, appears to have had the fistula. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH TORRENCE.

Fayette county, June 22, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Washington county, Cross creek township, near Cross creek meeting house, on the 4th of last May, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, had a bell on, has a star in his forehead, a scar on his near hind quarter near the flank, some saddle marks, a short switch tail, shod all round, and is old; also a bright sorrel Mare, three years old this spring, about 14 hands high, and very well made, has three white feet, a small star in her forehead, and a long swith tail, they are both natural trotters. Any person securing said creatures so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

JONATHAN SMITH.

June 30, 1795.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly, entitled, an act relative to Donation Lands, passed the 17th of April last, it is enacted and declared, that the term allowed for making applications for land under the said act, shall continue until the expiration of one year from and after the passing said act, for persons entitled and residing within the United States. To such persons as may be beyond sea, or out of the United States, at the time of passing said act, the term of two years is allowed to make application for their respective rights and titles: and to all such persons who, at the time of passing said act, shall be officers or soldiers in the army of the United States, shall be allowed three years from and after passing said act: And whereas by the said recited act it is further enacted, that the Surveyor General shall give notice in one of the public newspapers in the city of Philadelphia, and in one public paper in each county in this state, in which newspapers are printed, for six successive weeks, between the first of May and the first of August next, that the term limitted by law is extended for the respective periods above mentioned.

Now therefore, in obedience to the direction of the said recited acts of the General Assembly, I hereby give notice to all persons concerned, that they may make their applications according to law.

DANIEL BROADHEAD, Sur. Gen.

May 15, 1795.

*** The printers in the respective counties are requested to insert the above advertisement, and send their bills to the subscriber for settlement.

Was found, concealed *under the floor of an old house, near Mr. Marie's on Saturday last, the 24th inst. supposed to be stolen, a parcel of SHAWLS and Mens' SHOES. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have them again.*

WILLIAM WYLIE.

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1795.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber on Friday evening, the 26th June last, a dark bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a remarkable white spot on each side of his neck, he is a stout well made Horse. Whoever takes up said Horse and brings him to me shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

CHARLES CRAIG.

Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh, July 1, 1795.

Whereas a certain Alexander *Cowan, of Washington, state of Pennsylvania, has obtained a note of hand of the subscriber for £.26 12 6, payable the first of April or May last, of which £. 12 10 is already paid. I do hereby caution all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay the remainder until said Cowan fulfils his contract with me.*

ANDREW M'CLURE.

June 29, 1795.

TO BE LET

For a Term of Years.

ABOUT 2000 acres of land in and adjoining the Monongahela Glades, situate about 12 miles from Morgan Town, and adjoining the state road that leads to Winchester.

This land will be laid off in lots of 150 acres each, so as to afford a plentiful supply of water to each lot, and from 15 to 30 acres of meadow that may be watered; the clearing is light, and the whole of the land level and fit for cultivation. Adjoining this land are a number of families settled, and, a saw and grist mills. The soil, from experience, hath been found well adapted to the raising of Indian corn, and all kinds of small grain, and from its situation, being on a road that is much frequented by travellers, it affords a market to the settlers, for any thing they make for sale, at their own houses. There is a house now building on the above land, which will be fit to occupy in about two months, it is well situated for a tavern, and will be let for a term of years, together with 10 to 50 acres of meadow land, if required.

To persons of honest and industrious habits for the former, and a person qualified to occupy the latter, generous terms will be given.

B. REEDER.

Morgan Town, 15th June, 1795.

William Christy,

HAS *just received a great variety of NEW GOODS, which he will sell cheap for cash or such produce as may suit his mode of dealing.*

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1795.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Washington.

ROBERT *Andrew, middle fork of Tenmile; Jesse Bennet, Esq. at Bently's farm; Jas. Byland, near Canon's town; William Bell, care of Mr. Acheson; Mrs. Rebecca Bell, Samuel Bullman, United States, service; Messrs. John Anderson and Nicholas Little, John Blyth, care of Andrew Boggs, waters of Pigeon creek; Samuel Baxter, near Devore's ferry; Ebenezer Brooks; James Campbell, care of John M'Farland; Nathaniel Coleman, Tenmile; Matthew Clark, care of Alexander M'Clain, Redstone ettlement; Levi Dungan, Washington county; Philemon Davis, near Patterson's mill; Mrs. Ellice Crawford; Josiah Canon, Thomas Canon, care of John Smiley, Esq. Fayette; Elverton Caldwell, Dunkard creek; John Haslet, Chartiers; Rev. Mathew Henderson, John Hunter, Washington; John Gray, William Henry Harrison, aid to General Morgan; John Hemphill, care of D. Moody; Joseph Harrison, Washington; Alexander Gaston, Cross creek; Jacob Knappy, Beason town; Lemas Kimberly, Wm. Kerr, Nathaniel Kid, Dunkard creek; Miss Nicy Knotts, Dunkard creek; Abraham Latmore, care of Henry Westbay, Canonsburgh; Elindon Muckelroy, Muddy creek; John Lorin, John Marque, Racoon creek; Alexander May, care of James Ross; Andrew M'Clure, care of the Rev. M. Henderson; William Lovering, Rev. John M'Millan, Alexander M'Cullogh, Hanover township; Mrs Hannah Long, care of the Rev. M. Hendetson; Angus M'Koy, near Montgomery's Mill; John M'Cartney, near Jackman's mill; William Morrow, care of William Jackman, Redstone; William Miller, care of William M'Camant; Thomas M'Kinly, Morgan town; Robert M'Clure, care of Rev. M. Henderson; James Marshall, S. M'Bride, Miller's run; William M'Nutt, Parson's mill; Abraham Lettimore; Samuel M'Kinney, care of Robert Miller; William M'Cullogh, care of Samuel Jones; John Millers, John M'Cain, Strabane township; George Millegan, Benjamin Peres, Mouth of Buffaloe; Nathan Page, mouth of Buffalo; John Pullock, Washington county; John Pogue, Daniel and James Prine, Captain William Preston, William Stone, care of Doctor Wheeler; James Simpson, big Chartiers; Messr. William and Thomas Spears, Messrs. Donald M'Donald and William M'Koy, William Rhodes, Tenmile; Amos Strickland, care of A. Stewart; Widow Sally Riddles; John Savary, near Greensburgh; William Slone, care of Doctor Wheeler; Henry Sprenkle, care of Jacob Bowman; James Smith, near Well's mill; Daniel Spears, near Canonsburgh; John Shurer, care of Sam. Deal; Lewer Silcer, Dunkard creek; Robert Starlet or William Nixon, Pike run; Mrs Esther Smith, William Thistle, William Thorn, Dudley Woodbridge, Samuel Wilson, Col. David Williamson, Charles Valentine, Thomas White, Racoon; William Wilson, Alexander Wright, Racoon settlement; Abraham Wynkoop, Moreland township.*

Whereas my wife Dianah has left my bed and board, I forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

JOHN FARSLEY.

Bedford county, Turkey foot township, June 30, 1795.

Apprentices Indentures, summonses and executions for Justices, for sale at this office.

Stop the Deserter.

DESERTED *from the [illegible] Bently's Farm, the [illegible] last, WILLIAM CRAWFORD and GEORGE LOWRY, [illegible] the detachment raised for the laws, in the western [illegible] Sylvania. Crawford is [illegible] ches high, and remarkable much inclined to gray, [illegible] mourist when tipsy, [illegible] hair, had on and took [illegible] uniform. Lowry is [illegible] same manner, of a dark [illegible] 5 feet 7 inches high, [illegible] have both went away in [illegible] ther soldiers, [illegible] took with him a rifle [illegible] John Moody. Whoever [illegible] serters and secures them [illegible] Pennsylvania, shall receive Thirty Dollars, and [illegible] if forwarded to the [illegible] burgh or Presqu'isle.*

J. GRUBB, C.

July 6, 1795.

[The Printers in Pennsylvania are requested to insert this advertisement in their newspapers.]

Whereas the [illegible]

gave a bond to ISAAC [illegible] thirty six pounds ten shillings, any 1792. This is to [illegible] against purchasing or [illegible] the said bond, as the [illegible] long since fully paid to [illegible]

July 3, 1795.

Isaac [illegible]

At his store the corner of [illegible] Streets,

HAS *just opened a [illegible] assortment of [illegible] RIES, &c. which he [illegible] terms for cash or country [illegible]*

Pittsburgh, July [illegible], 1795.

French Store.

THE *subscriber has [illegible] neral assortment of [illegible] MONGERY, JEWEL[illegible] HATS and coloured [illegible] men's SHOES, Tammy [illegible] the most elegant [illegible] American ditto [illegible] SNUFF, &c. &c.*

CH[illegible]

Pittsburgh, July [illegible]

Jeremiah [illegible]

HAS *just received [illegible] and Goods, which [illegible] the lowest cash [illegible] Pittsburgh, July [illegible]*